

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Terms of Subscription—Cash in Advance.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months; FIFTY CENTS for three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

For President:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MCKENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF FIFE.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. T. HELMHOLD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For Attorney-General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
J. M. LEE, of Davidson.

District Electors:
1st District—**JOHN F. WOOTEN**, of Lincoln.
2d "—**J. C. MCKEE**, of Cumberland.
3d "—**F. H. C. SILE**, of Wake.
4th "—**R. E. COBBINS**, of Davidson.
5th "—**R. E. WATKINS**, of Johnston.
6th "—**W. R. GLENN**, of Yadkin.
7th "—**ALPHONSE G. AVERY**, of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—**JESSE J. YEATES**, of Hertford.
Third District—**ALFRED M. WADDELL**, of New Hanover.
Fourth District—**JOSEPH J. DAVIS**, of Franklin.
Fifth District—**ALFRED M. SCALES**, of Rockingham.
Sixth District—**WALTER L. STEELE**, of Richmond.
Seventh District—**WILLIAM M. ROBBINS**, of Iredell.
Eighth District—**ROBERT B. VANCE**, of Buncombe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of

THE OBSERVER,
a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the old time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information necessary to the formation of their opinions—to publish all the news, and their purpose is to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that "the old Observer" was held upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitter political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of THE OBSERVER, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, and of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Observer, one year, \$8 00
Weekly Observer, one year, 4 00
Weekly Observer, six months, 2 00
All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to
W. L. SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR CONVICTS.

The eleventh article of the Constitution relates to punishment for crime, to the institutions provided for that purpose, and to State institutions for charitable purposes.

The only change in this article, proposed by the amendments, is made by adding a provision to the first section authorizing all convicts, sentenced to hard labor, to be employed on public works or highways or other labor for the public benefit, and the farming out of the same where and in such manner as may be provided by law. No convict shall be farmed out, however, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson.

The object of this amendment is plain to the commonest understanding. It is to save money, and at the same time to benefit the State by carrying on the public works of various kinds that are so much needed for the development of its resources. Ever watchful of the interests of the people, the Democratic party at its recent Convention pledged itself to use the convict labor of the State for the purpose of securing the completion of those great works of improvement that shall bring together in more intimate union the people of the East and the people of the West, thereby giving each section easy access to other markets than its own for the sale of its surplus products.

This policy must commend itself to the judgment of every one. Indeed, the Democratic Legislature has already acted upon it, but owing to a question that has been raised as to the constitutionality of such a course, it was thought best to remove all doubt by making this amendment to the Constitution.

By this means the State will get the benefit of the labor of the convicts and the expense of entertaining so many cowed gentlemen of elegant leisure at the penitentiary will be avoided.

The penitentiary has proved a grievous burden to the tax-payers of North Carolina. Near a million of dollars has been expended upon it and in feeding the convicts, and it is full time to make the convicts useful as well as ornamental. Let them earn their bread and meat, their victuals and clothes. They are generally people who have sought to live by stealing rather than by honest work. They have lived in that way long enough, let them now be put to work upon our railroads and other public improvements.

If some such disposition as this be not made of the criminals of the State, they will necessarily have to be kept in confinement in our jails and penitentiary and thereby entail upon the people the expenditure of vast sums of money for houses for them to live in and food for them to eat, without any corresponding advantage to the State. The number of convicts consequent upon the present stricker administration of the law is now so great that the tax upon the State for their keep and maintenance is no light burden, and this must be so, as long as deprivation of personal liberty, with or without hard labor, is the penalty affixed by law to so many crimes.

That it is a hardship thus to tax good men for the support of bad men is undoubtedly true, but like any other hardship of this life, it must be borne for the reason, if for no other, that it is cheaper for the good men to support criminals in confinement than to permit them to go at large. The good of the community absolutely requires that crime shall be punished at any cost, but at the same time common sense teaches that criminals ought to be made to earn their living, if it be possible to do so. The amendments propose to give the State the benefit of the labor of the criminals if it is obliged to feed and clothe. That is all the change the amendments propose to make in this matter. Let them be satisfied.

WHAT A RADICAL GOVERNMENT DOES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Secretary Bristow's last official report, which embraces the whole period from the 1st of January, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1876, shows that the revenues collected by the Government during that period amounted to the enormous sum of \$9,645,184,267 98. Here are the exact figures as found on pages 11 and 13 of his report:

1865.....	\$1,059,339,345 83
1866.....	1,270,884,173 11
1867.....	1,191,060,920 56
1868.....	1,030,749,516 27
1869.....	609,621,828 27
1870.....	696,729,973 63
1871.....	652,153,921 46
1872.....	548,669,221 67
1873.....	679,152,468 36
1874.....	744,251,291 52
1875.....	675,971,607 10

Total.....\$9,645,184,267 98

Estimating the population of the United States at an average of 40,000,000, the price paid for Radical rule amounted to \$241 for each man, woman and child in the country.

By reference to the same report of Secretary Bristow, pages 16 and 17, we find that the following sums have been paid in interest, pensions, alleged payment of the public debt and all other claims of every description arising out of the expenses of the war, from 1865 to 1875 inclusive:

Interest.....	\$1,604,726,751 04
Pensions.....	371,964,511 70
On Public Debt.....	656,992,246 44
War Ex. of all kinds.....	606,258,407 82

Total.....\$2,899,825,365 98

Total Receipts.....\$9,645,184,267 98
Paid as above.....2,899,825,365 98

Which leaves.....\$6,745,358,902 00

Over six and three-quarter billions of dollars have therefore been squandered simply in running the Government.

The annual expenses of the Government for the ten years immediately preceding the war averaged about \$600,000,000. At this rate, the expenses for 11 years, from 1865 to 1876 inclusive should amount to \$660,000,000. If we allow three times as much for each item of expense—a

THE FREE-SCHOOL FUND.

How Governor Vance Preserved It During the War.

How Holden Settled and Sacrificed It After the War.

Vance Said Its Abstraction for War Purposes was Absolute Robbery of the Poor Children of the State.

Holden Took the Sacred School Fund and Gave It to His Carpet Baggies and Thieves of 1868-69.

A war record of honesty and patriotism for Vance—a peace record of venality, robbery and crime for Holden—Settle has reaped the honors and profits of office won in this game of plundering the State, while the poor children, the victims of his party and his promotion, are left in the toils of poverty, the despair of darkness and the ruin of ignorance.

The Constitution, the New North Carolina State, will have to come down from their lofty attitude on the sacred free school fund of North Carolina. They have rung the changes on the charges that Governor Vance during the war laid the violent hands of a fierce traitor on the sacred free school fund of the State invested in good permanent securities, and put it into the worthless bonds of the Confederate States.

A bolder falsehood was never uttered. Governor Vance or no other governor before him had any control over the school fund, but the legislature did; and Governor Vance hearing that a proposition to reinvest the school fund in Confederate bonds would come before the Legislature in 1863, passed his published message to the Legislature, saying:

"There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist serious danger on the part of any one to do this (which I hardly think probable) I earnestly hope you will promptify defeat it."

"On the contrary it should be your duty to carefully preserve, and if possible increase this fund, and to protect its regular distribution and do everything in your power to educate the youth of the country."

It is this language and conduct of a man who reaped the school fund by investing it in worthless war bonds.

The North Carolina free school fund remained invested in the old above par stocks and bonds, and it was found by the State auditors at the close of the war as follows:

Stock in State banks.....	\$1,047,100 00
Stock in railroads.....	600,000 00
Stock in navigation companies.....	82,500 00
Total stocks.....	\$1,729,600 00
Other assets.....	292,018 00
Total.....	\$1,971,618 00

During the war the bank and railroad stocks yielded large dividends in Confederate money. Some of this was invested in bonds of the State of North Carolina, and some in bonds of the Confederate States of America.

In 1868 Holden with his crew of educators, innovators and resource thieves came into power. Treasurer Jenkins reported that he found on hand the following stocks, &c.:

Stock in State banks.....	\$1,047,100 00
W. & W. B. stock.....	400,000 00
W. & M. B. stock.....	32,500 00
Total stocks.....	\$1,479,600 00
Certificate of indebtedness given by the State for her old bonds and interest.....	\$394,536 35
Old bonds.....	17,800 00
Other assets.....	19,264 27
Total.....	\$2,111,200 00

The above is from page 39 of the published report of Treasurer Jenkins for 1868-69, and it shows that none of the principal was touched or changed by Governor Vance or any one else during the war. Mr. Jenkins adds on hand every item belonging to the school fund before the war.

But along comes Governor Holden and his Luddites, Ashleys, Harrisones and Pools. He reports in his published message to the Legislature of 1868-69, on page 13, that they had received from the State of North Carolina, amounting to six hundred thousand (\$600,000) dollars for the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand (\$158,000) dollars.

And this he says they had invested in those great permanent and invulnerable securities—the special tax bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868. And says, which the United States had given the State of North Carolina to fund an agricultural college, Holden with his financiers and developers had sold them for one hundred and sixty thousand (\$160,000) dollars in special tax bonds.

But the year 1869 the governor Holden disbursed for school purposes \$163,810 02. What did they do with it? They spent it as follows:

Expense.....	\$ 6,158 00
Lent to University.....	3,000 00
Radical Legislature.....	158,000 00
Spent for schools.....	169,158 18

How was it the next year? Of this fund they made disbursements as follows:

Expense.....	\$ 2,014 00
Lent to University.....	12,000 00
Invested in special tax bonds.....	38,981 86
Disbursed for school purposes.....	163,810 02

They deliberately killed the University, yet we find that in 1869 and 1870 they spent there for the benefit of Sol Pool, Fiske Brewer and such \$15,000 of the school fund—all gone where the woodbine twined.

Withstanding their pretended devotion to the cause of popular education, their boasted liberality, their reckless extravagance they spent nothing for schools during the first year of their administrative control of the school fund; and during the second and last year only \$38,981 86, although they received for educational purposes that year \$335,973 67.

And these are all facts by the record. They are brought out by the democratic executive committee at much labor and with great pains and care to assure accuracy.

They show that Governor Holden and his associates of the republican party have plundered the State in every conceivable way, either systematically or through weakness, and that in the hands of that party which Settle now leads, even the sacred trust fund of the poor children of the State is safe, and under the auspices of that party we should never have a system of free schools.—Raleigh Sentinel.

THE FREE-SCHOOL FUND.

How Governor Vance Preserved It During the War.

How Holden Settled and Sacrificed It After the War.

Vance Said Its Abstraction for War Purposes was Absolute Robbery of the Poor Children of the State.

Holden Took the Sacred School Fund and Gave It to His Carpet Baggies and Thieves of 1868-69.

A war record of honesty and patriotism for Vance—a peace record of venality, robbery and crime for Holden—Settle has reaped the honors and profits of office won in this game of plundering the State, while the poor children, the victims of his party and his promotion, are left in the toils of poverty, the despair of darkness and the ruin of ignorance.

The Constitution, the New North Carolina State, will have to come down from their lofty attitude on the sacred free school fund of North Carolina. They have rung the changes on the charges that Governor Vance during the war laid the violent hands of a fierce traitor on the sacred free school fund of the State invested in good permanent securities, and put it into the worthless bonds of the Confederate States.

A bolder falsehood was never uttered. Governor Vance or no other governor before him had any control over the school fund, but the legislature did; and Governor Vance hearing that a proposition to reinvest the school fund in Confederate bonds would come before the Legislature in 1863, passed his published message to the Legislature, saying:

"There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist serious danger on the part of any one to do this (which I hardly think probable) I earnestly hope you will promptify defeat it."

"On the contrary it should be your duty to carefully preserve, and if possible increase this fund, and to protect its regular distribution and do everything in your power to educate the youth of the country."

It is this language and conduct of a man who reaped the school fund by investing it in worthless war bonds.

The North Carolina free school fund remained invested in the old above par stocks and bonds, and it was found by the State auditors at the close of the war as follows:

Stock in State banks.....	\$1,047,100 00
Stock in railroads.....	600,000 00
Stock in navigation companies.....	82,500 00
Total stocks.....	\$1,729,600 00
Other assets.....	292,018 00
Total.....	\$1,971,618 00

During the war the bank and railroad stocks yielded large dividends in Confederate money. Some of this was invested in bonds of the State of North Carolina, and some in bonds of the Confederate States of America.

In 1868 Holden with his crew of educators, innovators and resource thieves came into power. Treasurer Jenkins reported that he found on hand the following stocks, &c.:

Stock in State banks.....	\$1,047,100 00
W. & W. B. stock.....	400,000 00
W. & M. B. stock.....	32,500 00
Total stocks.....	\$1,479,600 00
Certificate of indebtedness given by the State for her old bonds and interest.....	\$394,536 35
Old bonds.....	17,800 00
Other assets.....	19,264 27
Total.....	\$2,111,200 00

The above is from page 39 of the published report of Treasurer Jenkins for 1868-69, and it shows that none of the principal was touched or changed by Governor Vance or any one else during the war. Mr. Jenkins adds on hand every item belonging to the school fund before the war.

But along comes Governor Holden and his Luddites, Ashleys, Harrisones and Pools. He reports in his published message to the Legislature of 1868-69, on page 13, that they had received from the State of North Carolina, amounting to six hundred thousand (\$600,000) dollars for the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand (\$158,000) dollars.

And this he says they had invested in those great permanent and invulnerable securities—the special tax bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868. And says, which the United States had given the State of North Carolina to fund an agricultural college, Holden with his financiers and developers had sold them for one hundred and sixty thousand (\$160,000) dollars in special tax bonds.

But the year 1869 the governor Holden disbursed for school purposes \$163,810 02. What did they do with it? They spent it as follows:

Expense.....	\$ 6,158 00
Lent to University.....	3,000 00
Radical Legislature.....	158,000 00
Spent for schools.....	169,158 18

How was it the next year? Of this fund they made disbursements as follows:

Expense.....	\$ 2,014 00
Lent to University.....	12,000 00
Invested in special tax bonds.....	38,981 86
Disbursed for school purposes.....	163,810 02

They deliberately killed the University, yet we find that in 1869 and 1870 they spent there for the benefit of Sol Pool, Fiske Brewer and such \$15,000 of the school fund—all gone where the woodbine twined.

Withstanding their pretended devotion to the cause of popular education, their boasted liberality, their reckless extravagance they spent nothing for schools during the first year of their administrative control of the school fund; and during the second and last year only \$38,981 86, although they received for educational purposes that year \$335,973 67.

And these are all facts by the record. They are brought out by the democratic executive committee at much labor and with great pains and care to assure accuracy.

They show that Governor Holden and his associates of the republican party have plundered the State in every conceivable way, either systematically or through weakness, and that in the hands of that party which Settle now leads, even the sacred trust fund of the poor children of the State is safe, and under the auspices of that party we should never have a system of free schools.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Death of Gen. Braxton Bragg.

Gen. Braxton Bragg dropped dead in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday last week while crossing Twentieth street in front of the postoffice. He was sixty-one years old. His body lay in state at Artillery Hall, and will be taken to Mobile if arrangements can be made with the New Orleans steamer for its conveyance.

Gen. Bragg was in his usual health up to the moment of the attack. The cause of his death was syncope, induced by organic disease of the heart. Gen. Bragg was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1815. He graduated at West Point in 1837, was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and served mainly in Florida till 1843, during the war with the Seminoles. From 1843 to 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and just before the breaking out of the war with Mexico was ordered to Texas. In May, 1846, he was made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, and in June was made captain of artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, September 31-22, and was breveted as major for gallant conduct there, and in 1847 was breveted as lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 to 1855 he was engaged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, Fort Gibson and Washita. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined, and received leave of absence. In January, 1856, he resigned his commission in the army and retired to his plantation, at Thibodaux, La. In 1857-58 he was commissioner of the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana. When the late war broke out he joined the Confederates, was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command at Pensacola. In February, 1862, he was made major-general and ordered to join the Army of the Mississippi. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, was promoted to the rank of general in place of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh, and after the evacuation of Corinth succeeded Gen. Beauregard in command of the Army of the Mississippi. He was forced to retreat, carrying with him a large number of supplies and many recruits. He was removed from his command, but was soon restored, and resumed command of the force opposed to the Federal army under Rosecrans. He was checked by Rosecrans in the protracted contest of Stone river, or Murfreesboro', December 26, 1862, to January 2, 1863, again counteracted and defeated by Rosecrans, and on September 19 and 20, 1863, but met with a reverse from Gen. Grant at Chattanooga November 23-25. Shortly after he was relieved from command and called to Richmond, where for a time he acted as military adviser to President Davis, with whom he was a favorite. In the autumn of 1864 he led a small force from North Carolina westward to fight against Sherman, but without success.

Already the flaunting of the bloody shirt is beginning to disgust the respectability of the Republican party. Read from the Boston Globe, a Republican newspaper:

We do not believe in making this cry of a new rebellion the one issue of this campaign. We insist that the Republican leaders are making a serious mistake; that they are doing the whole country a real harm. They are endeavoring to open up old wounds, rent the strife between the North and the South, and not from patriotic motives, but as a political move, simply and only to get votes. Is this honest? Indeed, is it politic? We think not.

Fourth round of quarterly meetings appointed by Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Kenansville, at Wesley Chapel, September 30, October 1.

Swilville, October 7, 8.
Ouslow, at Tabernacle, October 14, 15.
Wilmington, at Front Street, October 18, 19.
Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, October 28, 29.
Bladen, at Antioch, November 4, 5.
Whiteville and Waccamaw Missions, November 11, 12.
Clinton, at Goshen, November 18, 19.
Topsail, at Rocky Point, November 25, 26.

25 FANCY GARDEN all styles with name to suit, at 25 cents per yard. J. B. HURAN, Nassau, N. Y.

AGENTS. If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. B. HURAN & CO., 107 Broadway, N. Y.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, MAGIC, and other occult sciences, by J. B. HURAN & CO., 107 Broadway, N. Y.

TILDEN & REFORM. Now ready for agents. The National Reformer, a weekly paper, published by Tilden & Reform, 107 Broadway, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY. The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book a rare and valuable one. It is a complete and practical history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a book of 1,000 pages, and is a book of 1,000 years.

REMOVAL—200 PIANOS AND ORGANS. At Manufacturers prices. The Subscribers will remove to their new store at 241 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, and will receive orders for pianos and organs, and will receive orders for pianos and organs, and will receive orders for pianos and organs.

AGENTS for the CENTENNIAL BOOK. The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book a rare and valuable one. It is a complete and practical history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a book of 1,000 pages, and is a book of 1,000 years.

DESIGNED to qualify YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. The book is a complete and practical history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a book of 1,000 pages, and is a book of 1,000 years.

55 in \$20 per day of home Sample sent by mail. J. B. HURAN & CO., 107 Broadway, N. Y.

New Hanover County.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1876. OF THE COUNTY REVENUE AND CHARGES AND THE AMOUNT DEDUCTED ON EVERY ACCOUNT, AND THE PERMANENT DEBIT OF THE COUNTY AND INTEREST THEREON.

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND.
Received from A. R. Black, Tax Collector.....\$10,000 00
Received from S. H. Manning, Sheriff.....500 00
Balance advanced by Treasurer.....87 50
Total.....\$10,587 50

DISBURSEMENT—SPECIAL FUND.
Paid note to Bank of New Hanover (old debt contracted by a former collector).....\$10,000 00
Paid interest coupons (gold) and premium, do.....1,995 43
Paid Treasurer's commissions.....293 43
Total.....\$12,288 86

RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND.
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1875.....\$1,454 00
Received from S. H. Manning, Sheriff.....500 00
Received from James Heaton, Superior Court Clerk.....96 00
Received from sundry persons delinquent taxes.....718 96
Received from S. H. Manning, Sheriff on account of taxes 1875, real estate.....4,435 00
Received from S. H. Manning, Sheriff on account of Schedule B tax.....6,183 08
Total.....\$13,887 04

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND—TO WHOM ALLOWED.
Wm H Bernard.....\$ 816 50
Wilmington Post.....387 50
George H. S. Black, Jr., Editor of the Journal Publishing Company.....14 50
Total.....\$1,218 50

FOR REPAIRS AND BUILDING BRIDGES.
William Holmes.....\$ 25 43
C. H. Strode.....1 00
Total.....\$ 26 43

FOR EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS, PAY OF REGISTRARS, RETURNING OFFICERS, &c.
D. Davis.....\$ 11 87
Gibson Lodge.....10 00
Anthony Howard, Jr.....10 00
Wm H. Moore